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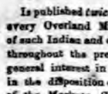

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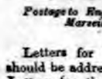

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

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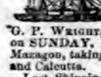

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PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.—The undersigned have just received from Calcutta, for sale on commission, a few copies of "A TREATISE ON PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY, exemplified in two sets of books, designed for the use of Schools and private Students; to which is added a VOCABULARY OF MERCANTILE TERMS. By CHARLES D'CRUZ, of the Bengal Academy."—Price to purchasers in Bombay, Rs. 2½. To those at Outstations, Rs. 2½. *Cash.*

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

		Rs.	as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums	5	0
	Ruled for Accounts	5	0
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	6	8
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	3	8
———	Russia leather Cover, with lock	8	8
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No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.		4	8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums		4	8
No. 12.—For Memorandums		2	4
No. 13.—For Ditto		2	0
No. 17.—For Ditto		0	8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper...		2	0
No. 32. Ditto Ditto		1	8
No. 33. Ditto Ditto		1	12
No. 34. Ditto Ditto		1	4
No. 35. Ditto Ditto		1	4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1½ 1, 1½, 2, and 2 respectively.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.	as.
The Law of Contracts. By J. W. Smith, Esq. 3rd Edn. 1860. By J. G. Malcolm, Esq., of Inner Temple	12	0
A Selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law; with notes by J. W. Smith, Esq. 5th Edn. 2 vols. 1862. By F. F. Maude and T. E. Chitty	47	4
A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1859. By G. M. Bowdell, Barrister	27	0
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence founded on the Works of Story and Spence, &c., &c. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1861	9	0
A Treatise on the Law of Contracts, and upon the defences to actions thereon. By the late Jos. Chitty, Jun., Esq., 6th Edn. 1857. By J. A. Russell, LL.B.	24	0
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular digest of the Laws of England, &c., &c., 19th Edn. 1862	7	0
The Institutes of Justinian, with English introduction, translation, and notes. 2nd Edn. 1859. By T. C. Sandars, M.A.	11	4
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol	5	12
Wonderful Things of all Nations. 2 vols	4	0
Great Facts. Illustrated. By F. C. Bakewell	2	12
Whateley's Logic	2	12
——— Rhetoric	2	12
Cooper's the Pioneers	0	12
Marryat's Frank Mildmay	0	12
Disraeli's Ixion in Heaven	0	12
Percy Effingham. By author of Valentine Vox.	1	8
Maretimo: a story of adventure. By B. St. John.	1	8
Lizzie Leigh and other tales. By author of Mary Barton	1	8
The Irish Family; or Young Ireland	1	8
The Blithedale Romance	1	8
Live and Learn	2	0
The Whiteboy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	1	8
The Levantine Family. By B. St. John	1	8
Eustace Conyers. By Jas. Hannay	1	8
Melincourt, with ten thousand a year	1	8
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge	2	8
——— Household Words, Vols. 1 to 19 complete (a Splendid Library in themselves)	66	8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY. THACKER, VINING & Co.

GEENRAL LITERATURE: RECENT ADDITIONS

Macbeath's (Capt.) Sketches at Lucknow	Rs.	5 0
Mayhew's (H.) London Labour and London Poor, 3 vols		15 0
——— extra vol. Thieves, Prostitutes, &c.		8 0
——— Supplemental on the Criminal Prisons of England		8 0
Melville's (H.) Types, 12mo, cloth		1 0
Mendelsan's Elholjah, an Oratorio, 8vo., cloth.		6 0
Miller's (Hugh) Essays, crown 8vo., cloth		5 0
Modern Slang Dictionary, 12mo., cloth		3 0
Miller's (T.) Pictures of Country Life, 8vo., cloth		3 0
Mahommedans, Saracens and Turks, 12mo, cloth		3 0
Morell and Washington, by Mons. F. Guizot, 8vo.		1 8
Nelson's Views of Interesting Places, in tinted wrapper, each		1 0
Nelson's View's of Interesting Places, tinted cloth		1 8
Nautical Almanac, each		2 8
Novello's Sacred Oratorios, each		1 8
Nolan's (H.) History of the Russian War 1856-5, 2 vols., 8vo., cloth		25 0
Official Catalogue of the Exhibition of 1862		1 0
Palmer (W.) Trial of, for Poisoning, 8vo., sewed		1 0
Philosophy and Mirth, 12mo., limp cloth gilt		1 0
Pictorial Museum of animated Nature, vols., Imperial folio, each		8 0
Pic Nic Papers, edited by Charles Dickens, crown 8vo., cloth		3 4
Predictions Realized, by "H. Welby," 12mo., cloth		3 12
Punch's Almanac, 1848, coloured by hand		1 0
Queen's Regulations for the Navy, 12mo., calf		2 8
Reid's (H.) Hand Book of the History of the United States		1 12
Recollections of a Foxhunter, by "Scrutator," 8vo., cloth		8 0
Robertson's (Capt.) Court Martial, a report of		1 0
Sala's (G.) Dutch Pictures, crown 8vo., cloth		3 4
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Simmond's (P.) Waste Products and undeveloped substances, 12mo., cloth		4 8
Small Books on Great Subjects: The Power of man to control Insanity, by Dr. Barlow, 12mo., cloth		2 4
Smiles and Frogens of Fortune, crown 8vo., cloth		2 12
Smith's (G.) Streets of London, and Anecdotes connected therewith, 12mo., cloth		3 4
Smith's (A.) Men of the Hour		1 8
Smiles's (S.) Self-Help, crown 8vo., cloth		3 12
Southgate's (H.) Many Thoughts on Many Things, 4to.	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 11th December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅛/16d.	
Calcutta	At sight	100½	
Madras	30 days' sight	99	
China	90 Do. do.	215 per $100	

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 ditto.
Central Bank	250	3½ do.	6 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Union Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Agency Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	dis. 22,000 p. sh.
Hindu Press Co	2,700	300 do.	dis. 0,250 p. sh.
Abyssinie Press Co	4,000	450 per share	dis.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	dis.4,350 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £50 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pittamjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	dis. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	dis. 200 disct.
Swadeshy United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Aree Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Colaba Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Ootacte Land Co.	10,000	dis. 199	dis. 10,000.
Insolie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	dis. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 94½
Five Per Cent. Loan ..... 1842-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Ducats	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	235
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed) ... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China ... } No supply.
To Clyde ... }
Hull ... }
Calcutta and back ... Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (10th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
Old Surat	"	380 to 385
Old Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	370 to 385
Old Oomrawuttee	"	350 to 355
Old Comptas	"	355 to 360
Old Dharwar Sarpheed	"	325 to 330
Old Sanaes, and Nuggur	"	345 to 350
Old Veraval	"	335 to 340
Khandeish	"	325 to 330
Old Pantchelee	"	345 to 350
Old Accota	"	355 to 360
Old Mangalore	"	340 to 345
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SUGAR—Limeed, Candeish ... at Rs.		6-2 to 6-3 per cwt.
" Regined, Soorat		8 to 8-2 nominal.
" Illegally mixed (Black and White)		32 to 33
"		38 to 40 nominal.
Niger		28 to 29

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£564,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
6 Do. at	2s.	0¼d.	"
4 Do. at	2s.	0⅜d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0½d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0⅝d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	2	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	3 "
Do.	12	do.	4 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Bangkok for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 8th, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

RECEIVED.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Bangkok for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 8th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

Mondays ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

(KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 8th December 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixting, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Bombay, December 9th 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 9	General Havelock	...Spowart	...Port Natal 15 Oct.
10	Fort William	.....Castle	.....Calcutta 12 Nov.
	Sea Lion	.....Alexander	...Moulmain 5 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 10	Albatross	.....Pollock	.....Calcutta.
	Manchester (s)	.....McDonald	...Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per American Ship *Sea Lion*, from Moulmain.—2 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—142 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Tolemar*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Tosh*, for Madras.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—25 bales Hemp, 87½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 145 bales loose Coir Cable, 290 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 41 bales Rags, 143½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 41 bales Rags, 143½ cwt., Ruttonsey Ludha; 1 case used Books and Skins, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla; 112 pieces E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., S ccoor Futtahboy.

Herefordshire.—300 bundles Country Gall, 150 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 250 packages Cloves, 296½ cwt., Mancherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 200 bags Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., 200 bags Khorasanee Seed, 300 cwt., Morarjee B imjee & Co.

Star of India.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt. Currim Janmahomed; 40 cases Oilbaum, 88½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

City of Carlisle.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., 200 bags Rajeseed, 300 cwt., Sunker Pandoorung.

For Liverpool.

Asuline.—100 bales Hemp, 275 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 26½ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Narronjee Sewjee; 150 bales Cotton, 825 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass.

Lancastrian.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Sewjee Nensey and Co.

Howden.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Brown, Clough and Co.; 5½ bales Cotton, 19½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Flying Venus.—41 bales Wool, 123 cwt., Goculdass Tezpal; 50 bales Cotton, 330 corges, Edward, Bates and Co.

Ellen Bates.—29 bales Cotton, 101½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoor Nursey.

Sea Horse.—50 bales Cotton, 162½ cwt., Lalljee Dyall; loose Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Balloo Vally Khanmahomed.

Belgravia.—390 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Gunsy Ticum.

Knight Errant.—1,400 bundles Coir Yarn, 126 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 304 bales Wool, 109½ cwt., Ralli Brothers; 59 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., B. N. F. and Co.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Madhowjee Ramdass.

Lord Brougham.—316 bags Saltpetre, 568 maunds, F. Chambers.

Kildare.—4 casks Castor Oil 18 cwt., 23 casks Jingeely Oil, 99 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs, G. Burstall and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—51 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Tulavera.—125 bales Cotton, 433 cwt., M. and B. Curnetjee Cama and Co.; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Annot Lyle.—73 bales Wool, 216 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass.

Sillery.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhoychund Joonkins; 500 bundles Gall, 50 cwt., Cursondass Sewjee; 100 bundles Galls, 50 cwt., Purshotum Sewjee; 500 bundles Galls, 250 cwt., Narrandass Pragjee; 90 bales Wool, 270 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Jalavar.—900 bags Linseed, 1,440 cwt. Govind Hurry.

Peerless.—80½ bales Cotton, 281½ cwt., Mugunbhoy Futtysing; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., E. H. Cama.

Caledonia.—500 ba es Cotton, 1,750 cwt., C. Furdoonjee.

Ch-rger.—150 bundles Country Galls, 75 cwt., Dewjee Mackaney.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—2½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeeremul Nursedass; 52 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 50½ chests M. Opium, 140 l s. each, Peerbhoy Khalukchina and Co.; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Mutho radass; 100 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juggonath Ramjee; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mahomedboy Dhurrumsey.

Steamer *Benares.*—99 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Kishin Noordin and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Essack Son and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Orissa.*—10 packages Indigo, 30½ maunds, Hajee Zanei Abdoolla; 1 parcel Books, S. H. Huschke and Co.; 1 box Curiosities, J. Sigg and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Real Pearls, Gulliandass Keerparam; 1 case Working Boxes, J. B. Moore and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—7 cases Gooracoos, 19½ cwt., Hajee Sullamon; 1 box Cinnamon Oil, 12 lbs., Jafferjee Noordin.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Benares.*—4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shreeram Duwiuram; 1 box Musical Boxes, and Gold Watch, Rossellip and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 case C. Shawls, 7 pieces, A. Abdool Gunny; 1 case Cigars, Leckie and Co.

For Weosung.

Steamer *Benares.*—31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 package Dry Fruits, 49 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box Gold, Gooljee Sungnay; 1 case C. Silk Piece Goods, 80 corges, Hassuu Ajum; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 70 corges, Mallum Ahmed Cassum and Co.; 1 chest Working Boxes, 25 numbers, Dadabhoy Pallonjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

551	Boldon Lawn, Millbank—Grey & Co.	
731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1093	Castilian, Welburn.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Oct. 29
623	Colgrain, Case—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
826	Eloise, Philpot.	Aug. 5
682	Excelsior, Sanderson.	
527	Hadassah, Dickson.	Oct. 7
899	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
1156	Hornet, Pryan.	Sep. 13
1363	King of Italy, Norris.	
497	Maria Sparks, Chase.	
1401	Ongo, Masterton.	
1109	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Oct. 30
1294	Queen of the East, Bilton.	
910	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming.	
927	Salamanca, Livesey—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 3
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	Sept. 23
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
535	Wellington, Ayling.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
891	Concordia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adriatic, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 10
1127	Albion, Thompson.	
1091	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts.	
811	Anna Dorstuss, Smith—Coupland & Co.	
1054	Baveinw, Hughes.	
967	Belooches, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	Oct. 29
1091	Black Eagle, Hall.	
1390	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 23
1400	Bosphorus (s) Pendleton.	Oct. 11
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie.	
1124	Brunette, Orsmy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Sept. 30
1844	Comperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
514	Cunnarsi, Sharp.	Oct. 28
1239	Custer, Kopperudit—Martin, Young & Co.	Sep. 2
1073	City of Agra, Ewing Coupland & Co.	
869	Coromel, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 25
1081	Clifton Belle, Bastin—Coupland & Co.	
1838	Crescent, Ewing.	
9 8	Culloden, Smith.	
1147	Cher, Langwill.	
1305	Duncarn, Finlay.	
519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
950	Etna, Hughes—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 28
1268	Feroz-is, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Sept. 25
1121	General Simpson, Graham—Coupland & Co.	
655	Gertrude Fraser.	
	Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 8
1191	Herald, Sandilands—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 8
798	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1365	Lilies.	Oct. 26
1042	Madurese, Cotter.	
905	Margaret, Faulkner.	
747	Minerva, Bell.	
950	Morono, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 18
1116	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Natalia, Sutter—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 12
1230	Powerful, Nizon.	
1328	Princess Alexandria, White.	Oct. 31
1837	Queen of the Seas, (abandoning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
628	Recurder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 8
483	Richard Cobden, Kandall—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 2
1100	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1273	Sir John Mandeville, Knight.	
1128	Sooloman Hello, Dunn.	
1838	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	
998	Tiger, Power.	
995	Tomogonga, Poe.	
943	Trenton, J. Wilcox—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1785	Tudor, Whurland.	Sep. 12
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 9
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.	
343	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 23
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1051	Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 25
1444	H. C. Kidston.	Oct. 29
1063	Magnolia, Baynon.	July 29
1057	May Queen, Fennie.	Oct. 30
1231	North, Brown.	Oct. 11
1075	South, Wilson.	Oct. 23
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHENGHUR.	
486	Harriet Humble, Pearson.	July 29
333	Mogul, McTaggart.	Aug. 2
	FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
	H. M. St. Severn, 50 Guns.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
795	Cambay, Wilson.	Aug. 17
337	Chase, Oldrieve.	
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
758	Jane, D. Cooper	Aug. 8
1763	John Fleuart, Barnase.	
844	Lucy and Harriet	
736	Mar a Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co.	Sep. 21
985	Pr terson, Lumble.	Aug. 29
856	Fabes Sylvia, Evans—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan.	
1304	Simoom, Langley.	Oct. 29
	FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.	
1421	Haddington, Browne—F. & O. Co.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
1307	Simoom, Daughter.	Sep. 4
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
858	Bucephalus, Black.	
1140	Ida.	
140	Sonderborg.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
	Emma, McKenzie.	Aug. 11
	Fides	Aug. 29
	FROM GRANGEMOUTH.	
1647	Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell.	Oct. 26
	FROM FALMOUTH.	
642	Zemindar.	Aug. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Sept. 27
473	Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
661	Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 29
437	Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	Oct. 7
650	Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Fin

THE following are the embarkations and distributive arrangements for the head-quarters and five batteries of the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery about to leave this for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. B battery is to embark at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 9th, on board the government steamer *Arracan*, and will be disembarked at Masulipatam on the Madras coast. The *Arracan* having landed the battery, will return here, and embark the A battery, which she will disembark at Madras. Head-quarters, of the brigade, and D E and F batteries will embark at Calcutta on Saturday, the 20th, on board the government steamer *Australian* and the transport ship *Tubal Cain*, and proceed to Bombay. B battery has left Raneegunge *en route* for the Presidency, and will be here in a few days; and the other batteries are also on the move.—*Id.*

WE learn by private letter that Colonel Cecil Forester (brother of Lord Forester) late of the Blues, is to marry Mrs. Dyce Sombre.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 5.

LOCAL.

A SALUTE of 17 GUNS was fired from the Saluting Battery, yesterday morning, on the arrival, at the Presidency, of His Excellency the Governor from Matheran.

COUNTY JAIL.—Government having sanctioned an extra establishment for the civil side of the County Jail, the western or execution gates were opened on the 9th instant, and friends and relations of debtors are now admitted through that entrance, instead of having to pass through the criminal or eastern gates of the prison. All prisoners on the civil side of the Jail are now received and discharged through the western gates. This has been done through the recommendation of Grand Juries and the Judges of the High Court.

WE do not often in these days allow Calcutta to go ahead of us in anything. Our friends there, however, have got the start of us in an important labor of love, as the following from the *Englishman*, will show:—

"We have been requested to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the second aggregate meeting of the children attending the schools in connection with the Calcutta Sunday School Union, will be held this evening at half-past six o'clock. A collection will be made during the proceedings, intended as a gift from the Calcutta scholars to the Sunday scholars in the distressed districts of Lancashire."

AN exceedingly pleasant party was given yesterday afternoon on board the *Erymanthe*, the splendid French Steamer, one of the Messageries fleet intended for the Gulle and Calcutta line. She is of about 1,800 tons burthen, and 400 horse-power, and although commodious and powerful in every way, she is berthed only for eighty passengers. The first-class cabins, intended for two persons only, are particularly roomy and spacious, and each contains two berths, and a handsome couch, and all that is best calculated to conduce to the comfort of passengers has been provided with a liberal hand and in a magnificent style. The saloon, in particular, strikes the visitor; mirrors in every direction are inserted in the pannels, and the saloon itself is lofty, spacious, and airy. The second-class cabins are in the fore part of the ship, and, with the exception of each having four berths, there is but little difference between them and the first-class cabins; baths, and other appliances are numerous and complete. Nothing is neglected to conduce to the comfort of the second as well as the first-class passengers, the messing being exactly of the same quality and the glass from which the second-class passenger imbibes his wine is of precisely the same cut as that which is used by the first-class passenger. The Commissariat arrangements are excellent and far surpass the Peninsular and Oriental standard, and the Commanders of the vessels, "Officers of the Imperial Navy," are directly responsible for the provisioning as well as the navigation of their ships. We cannot speak in too high terms of the extreme politeness of the officers of the *Erymanthe*, and we sincerely wish the Company all success.—*Englishman, Dec.* 2.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 10th Dec., 1862.

BOMBAY.—Fair, N.W. light.
BROACH.—Fine, S.W.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 87.
GOA.—Cool wind light from East.
GALLE.—Fine day and light wind. Ther. 87.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E. cool.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, moderate wind, N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Fine day and light wind. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool, fair day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 30th Nov. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 54,786.		
Amount	Rs. 31,292	0 11
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,, 8,641	3 11
Total...	Rs. 79,933	4 10

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 49,046.		
Amount	Rs. 28,947	0 6
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,, 35,009	13 6
Total...	Rs. 63,956	14 0

ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES OF THE FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION OF BOMBAY.

THE Meeting of the above Institution took place yesterday afternoon at half-past three in the Institution Rooms agreeably to previous announcement.

The Revd. James Wilson in the Chair, was supported by the Rev. Dr. Wilson and the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, and numerous other clergymen and visitors, friends of the Institution.

Among the visitors present were the following ladies and gentlemen:—

Mesdames Middleton, Williamson, Robb, Wilson, Colvin, Macnee, Thomas and Burgess, Misses Laird and Mitchell, the Rev. Messrs. Colvin, Bowen, Williamson, Robb, Aitken, Wilson, Dunjeebhoy Nowrojee, Messrs. N. Spencer, Senr., Burgess, Brown, Drs. Peet and Bhau Daji, Messrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Kursandas Mahadevdas, Esq., Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrishna, Dadoba Pandurung, Kursundass Mooljee, Rao Sahib Wishwanath, D. Dulputram, Manockjee Jeejeebhoy, Dulpatram Pranj-evundass, Merwanjee Cursetjee, and Sorabjee Cursetjee, Esquires.

The distribution of Prizes in the School Division was then proceeded with, and the pupils at the same time underwent a short, but most satisfactory examination in their various studies. A very large number of prizes were distributed. The number of pupils is 281 in this division.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson and the Rev. Murray Mitchell examined the pupils in many subjects and the promptness of their replies evidenced the excellence of their teaching.

In the College Division which numbers twenty pupils, the progress of the students appeared to be much advanced. Portions of several essays were read and listened to with much attention by the audience, who all seemed to take a most lively interest in the progress of the students, and the well doing of the Institution.

The distribution of prizes being finished, the Reverend Chairman, in a short but earnest speech, addressed the students, impressing upon their minds the high advantages which education conferred, and exhorted them not to neglect those opportunities which were afforded them of attaining that excellence which diligent study alone could help to achieve. The Reverend Dr. Wilson having, in a few courteous words, expressed on behalf of the Institution, his thanks for the visitors' attendance, the meeting broke up.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 10TH DEC.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING A WRISTLET.—GOWRIA GUNNOJEE, Hindoo, aged twenty-two years, was charged with stealing one gold armlet of the value of fifty rupees, the property of Gopal Govind.

Gopal Govind, the prosecutor deposed as follows; "I am a milkman and live in Kuddack road. I know the prisoner. He has been ten years in my service. My daughter who is six or seven years of age, wore a gold armlet of the value of fifty rupees. One day fifteen or twenty days ago, I saw the armlet on her arm; shortly after I missed the armlet and asked her what had become of it. She pointed out a sack on the top of which she said she had placed it. The prisoner was then in the house. I asked him if he had seen the ornament, when he denied all knowledge of it. I did not then report the theft to the Police. On Tuesday, in consequence of information I received, I reported the matter to a policeman and went with the policeman to the prisoner's house in the market. The sepoy arrested the prisoner, who admitted that he had stolen the ornament. The prisoner took us to a goldsmith's shop in the Kuddack road. The goldsmith produced four pieces of gold and a gold bead now produced, which he said he had received from the prisoner. The prisoner also produced the two gold rings now before the Court as having been made from a portion of the ornament. The prisoner was taken to the chowkee."

The prisoner having no defence to make, His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months with hard labor in the House of Correction.

A BAD CHARACTER.—Gopall Babajee, a Hindoo, aged about thirty years, a reputed thief who has been frequently in jail before, was charged with being found at twelve o'clock on the night of Tuesday, the ninth instant, loitering near Coomhar Tookdi, he being a reputed thief and not being able to give a good account of himself.

Baboo Bapoojee, Police Sepoy, stated,—"On Tuesday night at twelve o'clock, I was on duty at Thackoordwar lane and saw the prisoner there loitering about. I stopped and arrested him. He gave no good account of himself He is a reputed thief and has been several times in gaol. I took him to the chowkee."

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for fifteen days with hard labor in the House of Correction.

SUSPECTED LARCENY.—Wittoba Nana, aged thirty, a Hindoo, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of rice of the value of six annas, which may be reasonably supposed he had stolen, he failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Hurree Abba, Police Sepoy No. 669, deposed, "about one o'clock this day (Wednesday) I was on duty at the Musjid Bunder Gate. The prisoner came there to pass out; he was carrying the bundle of rice now produced on his shoulders. I stopped him, and asked him whence he had brought the rice. He said that he had bought it from a prow. I asked him to point out the prow. He took me to a prow as that from which he brought the rice. The person on board the prow denied that he gave the rice to him. I then brought the prisoner to this office. He could not satisfactorily account as to how the rice came into his possession; there is reason to believe that he has stolen it."

The prisoner said he worked daily and nightly at the Bunder and that he got the rice from five different persons for his labor.

His Worship fined the prisoner three rupees.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES ON SEA-VOYAGES.—No. 13.

PNEUMONIA, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

INFLAMMATION of the lungs is a disorder that may be brought about by several causes, namely, a sudden transition from heat to cold; or "vice versa"; exposing (on land) a horse when over-heated by exercise to rain or cold winds; allowing him to drink freely of cold water whenever excited; taking a horse from grass, and putting him suddenly into a warm stable where many others are kept, especially if he is at the same time fed freely with grain; (this is a general case, I may say, regarding horses on ship-board, and a frequent one previous to their being placed there.) A neglect of even some little comfort necessary to the health of the horse will in course of time probably lay a foundation for this disease.

"Catarrh" (cold), if neglected, or badly managed, (though *sometimes* in spite of the most skilful treatment) will spread along the "mucous" membrane; and at length involve the termination of the air-passages.

The lungs require some little description, which I will briefly give for the benefit of inexperienced persons. They may justly be considered as among the most important organs of the body, as they are admirably adapted for the reception of air, without which life cannot be supported, and by their continual action to communicate to the blood that vivifying principle which it imparts to the system during its circulation through the arteries. All the blood in the body is, in its turn, carried from the heart to the lungs by means of the pulmonary artery, which divides and sub-divides into the smallest branches, and terminates in small capillary (hair resembling) veins, which coalescing, become larger, and convey the blood again to the heart by the pulmonary veins Before it reaches these veins, however, an important change takes place; the blood proceeds from the heart in a black and impure state; it returns reddened and purified; it is submitted in its course to the action of the air in the air-cells; not by actual contact, but through the membrane (termed the Pleura") which forms these cells, and thus the important change is effected. On applying the ear to the sides of the chest, when a horse is in a healthy state, we notice a murmuring sound, difficult to be described, but readily heard. This sound, of which I have just spoken, is produced by the air rushing into the air-cells, and is much greater in the young than in the old subject. But when the lungs are partially indurated, the cells being filled up, there is at that part an absence of the usual murmur, and an increase of it elsewhere. This result *sometimes* attends the presence of fluid in the chest. After exercise the murmur is increased; and if in a state of rest the sound at *one* part is increased, and not at another, the latter part is probably in a state of disease.

The principal indication of a *diseased* state of the lungs is derived from a sound called "bronchial respiration," and somewhat resembles the sound made in sawing wood; which is occasioned by the air rushing in and out of the "bronchial" tubes, there being some impediment to its passage. In short, were I to attempt a *full* description of this important organ, I should severely tax the patience of many of my interested readers. "Enough is as good as a feast," and too much of *anything* is unpleasant to hear.

The first symptoms of this disease which generally attract our attention are—dullness, indifference to food, and sometimes a complete refusal of it, quickness in breathing, which is indicated by the working of the flanks and nostrils, and the inner surface of the eyelids being unusually red. The pulse, which in health is about 40 in a minute, will be found probably to exceed 80. The horse is cold all over; this, however, soon passes off, and we have general warmth above the usual temperature, but accompanied by coldness of the extremities, intense deathly coldness, this symptom will never deceive. If the disease is not properly treated, these symptoms, particularly the motion of the flanks and quickness of the pulse, will of course increase, and the progress of this disease being sometimes so rapid, that unless relief be afforded the first or second day, it becomes incurable.

The treatment of this disorder should commence with venesection: in point of fact, this is *our sheet-anchor*. And unless we can obtain a good quantity without weakness (the pulse will speak for itself, if consulted,) our chance of recovery is slight.

During my last trip with horses from the Colonies in August and September, 1858, in the splendid ship *Countess of Elgin* (now in harbour), I remember quite vividly having bled a horse that was suffering from this disease *six* times during the voyage, and I attributed his recovery mainly to the use of the "fleam." I may here remark that the *Countess of Elgin* is *remarkably* adapted for the conveyance of horses in many respects, and, in the trip alluded to, made herself highly conspicious, having landed her horses in praiseworthy condition and without a single loss. Thus, it will be seen, that a well-fitted ship for the conveyance of live-cargo is a matter of the utmost importance.

To continue with my subject. The bleeding must, if necessary, be repeated in lessened quantities, twice, thrice, or even four times with intervals of *not less* than ten or twelve hours; but be it understood distinctly that it is the *first* blood-letting on which we must principally depend. The blood should be put aside for examination (See "On Bleeding.") Bleeding is *universally* allowed by veterinary authors to be the grand remedy for this disorder, but there is no no difference in their opinions with respect to the quantity of blood that ought to be abstracted. According to my ideas and practical experience, when called in at an early period of this, or any other inflammatory disease, one bleeding will often arrest its progress, if carried so far as to produce a quickness and weakness of the pulse, with an appearance of beginning faintness about the eyes. I should most certainly recommend that five or six quarts be drawn off, and, *the guiding-star (pulse) permitting*, seven or eight. If the blood flows readily, is very black, and forms a very weak "coagulum," the chances are very unfavorable; if, on the other hand, it presents a thick buffy coat, and very firm coagulum, we may conclude that the horse is in a state not only to demand but to bear extensive bleeding, and we shall generally find beneficial effects succeed its employment. In cases of inflammation it is indeed better to find the blood presenting a buffy coat than otherwise; unless it *likewise* be of a thick muddy aspect, which is a bad sign.

Although blood-letting is so highly essential, we must not despise other assistance. Yet, though, it is in some degree desirable to unload the bowels, we must take care not to purge, for, if we do so, death will probably follow, and from sympathy between the bowels and other parts, a much smaller dose will act on them than in a state of health. If, therefore, the bowels are not costive, no aperient will be needed, but, if otherwise, we should administer an injection, after back-raking, and give one or two drachms of aloes (or what is *still* better, about a pint of linseed oil); to this mild aperient, which should not be repeated, we may add a drachm of tartarized antimony, three drachms of nitre, and one of digitalis. The nitre, digitalis, and antimony, may be repeated three times the first day, and twice the second.

After the urgency of the symptoms have been in some measure relieved by blood-letting, "counter-irritation," as it is termed, may be very serviceable in preventing change of structure from taking place. A blister should therefore be preferred, and should be applied to the breast, in preference to the sides, as it is much more likely to act in the former than in the latter, (though in fatal cases a blister will scarcely ever produce any effect.) If the case be protracted, or takes on what is termed a "sub-acute" form, "rowels" and "setons" may be useful as well as blisters.

It should be strictly borne in mind that, in inflammation of the lungs, the horse's diet is of much importance in striving to gain our end. It should, therefore, consist of bran-mashes, and hay, (and carrots and green food, if possibly procurable); and great care should be taken that the horse is not restored to his usual diet until the inflammatory symptoms have *entirely* ceased.

The body of the patient should be kept *tolerably* warm by clothing, and the legs flannel bandaged; their warmth having been previously restored by hand-rubbing, assisted by the application of a liniment-composed of *four* parts of oil, *one* of spirits of turpentine, and *one* of harts-horn, which should be rubbed in as often as the legs become cold.

As it is of the utmost importance that the patient should breathe the purest and coolest air, he should be turned loose into the infirmary, and the strictest attention paid to the "wind-sails."

When the horse appears getting better, he should have oatmeal gruel to drink several times both during the day and night.

The Pulse of the Horse.

As promised, I here give a short account of the "pulse," which I trust will serve sufficiently to guide the person-in-charge with respect to the state of disease, and show him how to judge of the advisability of bleeding and "vice versa."

First.—The number of pulsations in any artery will give the number of the beatings of the heart, and so express the irritation of that organ, and of the frame in general. The pulse of health, or "standard" pulse, has forty or forty-two.

Secondly.—When the pulse reaches fifty or fifty-five some degree of fever may be apprehended, and precaution should be taken.

Thirdly.—Seventy or seventy-five will indicate a dangerous state, and put the practitioner not a little on the "qui-vive."

Fourthly.—Few horses long survive a pulse of one hundred, for, by this excessive action, the energies of nature are quickly worn out.

In order to make a little necessary allowance before coming to this conclusion, let me remark that, a warm stable, and fear, should be taken into account; for these combined will wonderfully increase the number of pulsations. Therefore, if a quick pulse indicates irritation and fever, a slow pulse will characterise diseases of an opposite description. Further, let me observe that, in the treatment of all diseases we should consult this important organ, for it affords us the best criterion of the presence and degree of internal inflammation, and its character is the surest guide we can follow.

The most convenient vessel for examination is the sub-maxillary artery, which passes over the under jaw bone.

Crib-biting.

This, though only a trick or habit which a horse gets, and which he may teach others that stand near him, especially young horses, may be considered as a disorder, because it renders him liable to indigestion and flatulent colic. In "crib-biting," a horse doubtless swallows air, which is likely to distend his stomach and bowels. The best method of preventing crib-biting is to put a leather strap round the neck close to the jaws, which prevents him from laying hold of the manger; should it, however, impede his feeding, the horse should be allowed a respite from the strap. But, I do not see why a muzzle put on the horse *alone* should not check this habit. (There are some muzzles invented which admit of feeding, and yet prevent the horse opening his mouth sufficiently to seize the manger with his teeth.) A solution of aloes, rubbed on the front cross-bar or manger-edge, will, though not *economical* means, suffice to check this habit.

Inflamed Vein

Having spoken on the cause and nature of this evil under the head of "Bleeding," I will now detail its necessary treatment. If there be considerable swelling, and some heat, the affected part should be fomented with warm water the first day, and kept wet with cold lotion for a day or two afterwards; for, by so doing, we get rid of a good deal of superficial enlargement, although the principal swelling still remains. We should next blister the enlargement, either by a strong application, or the mild "mercurial" ointment, the second day and repeated, or by frequent mild blisters in a liquid form. The horses head should be tied up high, so as to prevent it from being held in a depending position. The diet should consist principally of mashes; hay should be avoided, as it requires so much mastication: the action of the jaws forces the blood towards the jugular veins, thus increases the swelling. A mild dose of physic will be found beneficial, followed by a little nitre in the horses mashes.

If the parotid gland (near the ear) continues enlarged, a little iodine ointment may be rubbed in daily several times (the action of iodine is stimulating in this instance, one part of iodine and eight parts of lard will form the ointment.) The principal evil attending the loss of a vein if the circumstance that we cannot bleed on the side that the vein is lost.

The practise of using caustic injections is *not* commendable; they are uncalled for, and dangerous: in some instances they have been known to enter the vein, and cause death.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Tuesday 9th, and Wednesday 10th, December 1862.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

MURDER.—The prosecution in the case of Khemjee Kurrumchund and Suntoo woman, charged with murder, having closed on Tuesday evening at six o'clock, the counsel for the prisoners addressed the Jury, making concise observations, owing to the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Bayley, who appeared on behalf of the first prisoner Khemjee, proceeded by stating to the Jury that they would find a marked distinction between the case of his client and that of the female prisoner Suntoo. The prisoner Khemjee, although he kept the woman Suntoo, still moved in a better class of life, he was a respectable dealer in opium, and from what the Jury would hear of his character, they would doubtless find that he would be the last person to deprive a fellow-creature of his life for the paltry sum of Rs. 40. But for the evidence of Babajee Sonoo and Visram Dwarkajee, there was no evidence to throw the least suspicion of guilt on the prisoner. The first witness Gunga never mentioned his name, and the other witnesses did not speak of him at all. If the Jury disbelieved Babajee acquittal must follow necessarily. It was the first time the learned counsel heard a man in the witness box detailing the facts of a murder committed of which he was an eye-witness and a passive spectator; he says the murder was committed before his sight, but he did not raise a cry nor did he do anything to prevent its occurrence; he says Gunga made a statement to the policeman in the Canarese language, whereas the policeman in cross-examination denied that Gunga ever spoke to him in the Canarese language. There was no doubt on the evidence that the unfortunate deceased met his death on the 17th November, but the circumstances as to the time and mode of death were still in the dark. The witness Babajee fixed the time almost to a minute, saying that the clock struck one when the horrible deed was perpetrated. Except his testimony, there was no other evidence when and how the alleged murder was committed. From the evidence of Dr. Haines it appeared that the deceased's scrotum had been eaten by ants, thus leaving it doubtful when the death had occurred. What one prisoner says to a witness regarding the other prisoner is no evidence against the other prisoner; therefore, even if Suntoo when interrogated by the Police mentioned Khemjee's name that would be no evidence. But no such evidence existed, for, in the various conversations with the police, Suntoo never mentioned Khemjee's name. The case entirely rested upon Babajee's evidence; there was no other eye-witness, and the only other mode of arriving at the conclusion was by the evidence of Dr. Haines, who said he saw the mark on the deceased's neck and from its position he formed a strong opinion as the cause of death; and he was unable otherwise to say whether the deceased died by hanging or by violent strangulation. Dr. Haines further added that a similar mark might be made by persons hanging themselves under peculiar situations. Was it not possible, said the learned counsel, that the deceased might have hung himself under such peculiar situations? If so away goes then the theory that the deceased died by strangulation; and the evidence of Babajee becomes totally unworthy of credit. The learned counsel said the evidence of Babajee was false from beginning to end. A man in the position of Babajee, required strong corroboration for his testimony, especially in this country where it would be dangerous to hang a person in the *ipse dixit* of a menial servant like Babajee. The Jury ought not to place implicit reliance on a man who sees a murder committed but never stirs himself to prevent it or give an alarm. He remains silent the whole day, although it was a crowded part of the town; and nothing could have been easier with perfect safety to himself than to have proceeded into the street, called out to the passers by and given an alarm of murder. The alleged murder, according to his account, was not a momentary act, but took a long time; and, therefore, the fact of his having remained a silent and passive spectator of an atrocious deed for so long a time was utterly impossible of belief. He gives no alarm, and his excuse for that is that he was afraid. Now what had he to fear when he was in his own house and could easily have brought up the inmates of the other rooms in the house to witness the transaction? As to what takes place subsequently, he still remains passive and silent; Gunga and Suntoo return to the house at two o'clock and still he does nothing; at three o'clock the police came and still he does nothing. It is by little points like these, said the learned counsel, that the falsehood of such a monstrous story could be detected. Witness does not communicate the alleged occurrence to any of the police and they go away. If the murder had been really committed, he would naturally have revealed the fact to the police. Again, his mistress comes home at four o'clock, and should he not have communicated the fact to her then? He does not do it, he says nothing to her, and it is not until ten o'clock in the night when the Police Havildar comes, that he for the first time tells him that he saw a man murdered. The whole of Babajee's evidence was incredible, and the learned counsel would prove it to be false. As regards the medical evidence the learned counsel said that in matters of poisoning the testimony of a medical man would be positive, but in cases like the present where an opinion was only put forth, the Jury should be cautious in accepting such opinion as evidence. The Jury would have first to consider whether a murder had been committed. The case put forth by the Crown, according to Babajee's evidence, was that the deceased was struck with a blow by the male prisoner, and afterwards strangled to death. Now it was impossible to place any reliance on this evidence, for, the deceased was as strong a man as the male prisoner, and according to the medical testimony, he could not have been struck down insensible with a single blow with the fist. There appeared to be no animosity or feud existing between the prisoner and the deceased, and the Jury was asked to believe that the former struck the latter a blow without any provocation. Persons never act without motives, and the Jury must have some evidence of motive to enable them to arrive at a fair conclusion. The Jury ought to bear in mind the character and position of the prisoner; true it was, as the evidence shewed, that he resorted to Suntoo; but that he would strangle a person to prevent a person going to his native country and deprive him of the paltry sum of Rs. 40 of which he had no knowledge, was utterly incredible. Were the Jury then to suppose that prisoner without any motive or ostensible object struck the deceased and killed him? In every crime there is lurking a motive, and therefore if there had been any motive in the present case, the Jury would have had a hint of it from the counsel for the prosecution. The prosecution had utterly failed to hint at any motive. The Jury were bound to take into their consideration the utter absence of motive in conjunction with the uncorroborated evidence of Babajee. The learned counsel asked the Jury to receive Babajee's story with great suspicion and increased distrust, and reminded them that Suntoo in her statements to the police in no way implicated the male prisoner. A contradiction was also noticed, one part of Suntoo and eight parts of lard will form the ointment.) The principal evil attending the loss of a vein if the circumstance that we cannot bleed on the side that the vein is lost.

The practise of using caustic injections is *not* commendable; they are uncalled for, and dangerous: in some instances they have been known to enter the vein, and cause death.

The following witnesses were then called and examined by Mr. Bayley, and cross-examined by Mr. Barton.

Dr. R. T. Reid, Coroner of Bombay, said,—The witness Babajee Sonoo was examined before me. I took down his evidence in writing; the evidence was given in Marathi which was interpreted to me by the Interpreter. I understand something of the language. Babajee said that his mistress left home about one o'clock in the afternoon for Bholeshwar to hear the Shastras read. I understood every thing the witness said, without the aid of the Interpreter.

Shamrow Hurri Trimbuck, Interpreter to the Coroner, said,—I was present at the Inquest of the deceased. I interpreted the evidence of Babajee to the best of my ability. After I had read the evidence to him, he made his mark. I do not consider the witness to be a very intelligent man.

The Clerk of the Crown here read Babajee Sonoo's deposition taken before the Magistrate.

Lakoo Chimmunlall said,—I am a broker and know the prisoner Khemjee. He deals in opium, ships chests of opium to China. On Monday the 17th November last I received from him a sum of Rs. 500 at eleven in the morning at his house. I passed a writing to him. I got the loan of Rs. 500 on the security of my ornaments. (Witness identifies his signature in the prisoner's book). I have known him 17 or 18 years. I left his house at about twelve o'clock, and he told me to see him in the Fort. I saw him in the Fort at about two o'clock for the purpose of purchasing some chests of opium.

Cross-examined.—I had one and a half chests of opium about a year ago. I am very poor now.

Girdhur Motee deposed,—I am a vendor of copper pots. Prisoner Khemjee lives in the neighbourhood of my shop. I have known him for the last 16 or 17 years. Prisoner called me to his house because he had to advance Rs. 500 to the last witness. I made the entry in the ledger book of the prisoner. It was about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. I saw the witness deliver ornaments to the prisoner, upon which the money was raised. (Witness here identifies the signature of the last witness to the writing in the ledger). At twelve o'clock prisoner left his shop to go to the Fort. He returned with Lakoo at five o'clock.

At this stage of the proceedings, owing to the lateness of the hour (5 P. M.) the case was adjourned until Wednesday morning, when the examination of witnesses was resumed.

Mr. N. Oliver, Magistrate of Police said, he took down the deposition of Babajee Sonoo at the Fort Police Office. Witness Babajee said "I went up the ladder after the deceased was struck; he was struck on the chest, I saw that."

Crustnaje Ramchunder, Head Interpreter at the Fort Police Office, said,—He interpreted the evidence of Babajee Sonoo to Mr. Oliver. Babajee made his mark at the foot of the deposition.

Crustna Gunesh deposed,—I am an Inspector of retail opium sellers. I know the prisoner Khemjee; he is licensed to sell opium. I heard of an inquest being held at the morgue. On the 17th November last while going my rounds I called at the prisoner's shop at about twelve or half past twelve in the day; I saw him in the shop and directed him to go to the Custom-house the same day to make enquiries as to when the opium is to be issued. Prisoner then dressed himself and was ready to go out, when I left the shop.

Rowjee Succaram, clerk in the Custom-house said,—I know the prisoner Khemjee who is in the habit of coming to the Custom-house for the purpose of taking opium. The last time he came there was Monday the 17th November at about one o'clock in the afternoon. He asked me when the opium would be issued. I said he would get it in two or four days.

Ragoba Gopalrow, Clerk in the Custom-house opium department said, he had known the deceased four years. He saw him frequently at the Custom-house when he came to receive opium. He last saw prisoner on Monday the 17th November at the Custom-house a little after one o'clock to enquire when the opium was to be issued. Prisoner had conversation with him regarding the last production in the opium duty. On Tuesday following witness on hearing that prisoner was charged with murder, remarked to the head clerk that he had seen prisoner the previous day at the office.

Petamberdass Lukmeedass deposed, that he was a moonim of Lalchund Currumchund and knew the prisoner for the last five years. Prisoner has borne a good character; he always paid regularly for what he purchased. He used to make purchases of opium to the extent of Rs 2,000 to 5,000 at a time for shipment to China.

Two or three more witnesses were then called to prove that prisoner was a man of competent means and good character.

The Advocate General then replied at some length to the evidence adduced for the defence.

His Lordship then carefully summed up the evidence to the Jury, first narrating the whole outline of the case, pointing out various discrepancies and facts of corroboration in the evidence, and then reading the evidence *in extenso*.

The Jury after retiring for about fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against both the prisoners.

Sentence reserved.

The afternoon Jury was then empannelled, and the following case tried before it.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT AND THEFT.—Jaffer Husson and Meerza Hoosein were indicted for housebreaking by night, and theft in a building used as a dwelling-house. Another prisoner in this case, Ameer Alibhoy, had absconded since his committal by the Magistrate, and did not appear at the trial. The prisoners removed the frame-work of the back-door of the house of a Mahomedan on the night of the 28th September, effected an entrance into the house, and carried away several ornaments and some money in cash. The prisoners were taken up by the police the very next day, and almost the whole of the stolen property was recovered.

The Jury having found the prisoners guilty, they were severally sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned at 6.35 P.M.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

THE VANILLA PLANT.

To the Editor of the Cochin Courier.

SIR,—As the Vanilla Plant has lately been introduced into this country, the following directions about the preparation of the Fruit may perhaps be of interest. The information has been obtained originally from a resident in the Isle of Bourbon, where the finest Vanilla is produced.

"The Vanilla Bean should be gathered just when the color commences to turn a little yellowish. The preservation of the full flavor is dependent on the greatest care being directed to the drying, which however is the only preparation that Bean undergoes. It is necessary when drying to keep the Bean from all exposure to the light and air; this is effected by covering it with Flannel and Cloth, the Bean being dried by the heat thus generated. The best quality is nearly black and after a time it becomes covered with very fine Crystals. It must be understood that though the Bean is called dry, the best is not actually quite so, for when cut open, the inside should be rather moist as if it had been preserved in sugar."

The following about Arrowroot you may also deem of sufficient interest to deserve publication.

"The difference in quality of Arrowroot is due greatly to the care observed during the process of washing and to the purity of the water employed for this purpose. To make the Arrowroot of the best color it should be washed three times; if the water is at all impure, has the least taint or taste, it is likely to impart the same to the Arrowroot. At Natal, the River water which is very good, is universally used, and in Bermuda where the best quality is produced, it is reported that it is the custom to use Rain water, which is collected for the purpose in covered Tunks; to this chiefly is the superior quality of Bermuda Arrowroot generally attributed."

A. S. L.

It would be of interest to know from any of your readers if any Vanilla Beans have yet ripened in this part of India.

POONA.

WE hear that the High Court has called upon the Judge and Session Judge of Poona Zillah to know how many Moonsiffs can be spared for the Ahmednuggur Zillah, and we understand that the Judge has consented to make available for that purpose the services of four of the Moonsiffs of this Zillah.—*Observer, Dec.* 10.

MISSING GODDESS FOUND.—In Jooneer a Marwaree was about to build a temple, and while digging the foundation for the same he found there two stone images of Parrushnath. The Marwarree committee of Jooneer have come to the conclusion that these images were made four hundred years ago.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—We beg to state for the information of Subscribers and our Constituency generally, that this Journal will in future be printed and published at Messrs. George Wyman and Co.'s Central Press, No. 14, Hare Street. This arrangement having been effected only two days ago, it has not been practicable to issue the present number before to-day, but in future the Paper will be regularly published on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays.—*Indian Empire, Nov.* 29.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.—The Annual event, in honor of the Patron Saint of Scotland, came off last evening at the Town Hall, and proved, as might be anticipated from the energetic character of the stewards, a great success. At the appointed hour, seven o'clock, nearly two hundred gentlemen sat down to a dinner, which was unexceptionable, and, we think, unsurpassed in excellent by any public dinner given for many years in Calcutta.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 2.

H. M.'s Steamer *Vulcan*, with the 22nd Punjab N. I. on board, arrived in the river yesterday from China, after long and useful service in "the flowery land" under the command of Major Stafford. The regiment disembarks and goes under canvas on the esplanade of the fort for some days until arrangements shall have been made for its proceeding to Cawnpore, where it will be stationed. Extensive furloughs to the Native officers and men, to visit their homes, will be given after the arrival of the 22nd at Cawnpore.—*Englishman, Dec.* 2.

SIND.

THE following is an account of the sale proceeds of stamped paper in Sind from January to October last: In Kurrachee, Rs. 4,448-15 for papers sold and Rs. 568-9-0 for papers stamped, making a total of Rs. 5,017-8-0; in Hyderabad, Rs. 2,788-10; and in Shikarpoor, Rs, 5,259-6-0.—*Sindian, Dec.* 3.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LUCAS—arrived here by the *Coringa* yesterday under the salute due to his rank, to inspect the Artillery at Hydrabad previous to their departure from Sind in the *Berenice* expected to arrive in the course of to-day.—*Id.*

MAJOR-GENERAL GREEN.—Last Monday morning the Major-General left the station by rail under the salute due to his rank, to take the annual inspection and review of the men of the 5th Battery, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery at Hydrabad, previous to their embarkation on board the *Berenice* for Bombay. The Major-General was accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General, and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master, together with his Aide-camp.—*Id.*

INCENDIARISM.—On the evening of Monday last between the hours of seven and eight, a native set fire to some cotton bales lying in a boat at the Upper Bunder. The flames issuing from the boat brought a number of men to the scene, but before the fire could be extinguished, the boat sank with the load of the wet cotton. The incendiary is a servant of a native merchant, and was coolly looking on at the mischief he had created and seemingly exultant over the success of his attempt, when he was apprehended and taken into custody. The motive for igniting the cotton on the part of the man is involved at present in mystery.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

SINGHUR.

(*From the Deccan Herald, Dec.* 5.)

At this season of the year, two of the most delightful places of resort in the vicinity of Poona are Singhur and the valley of the Neera river—the first for the benefit of the pure air and most magnificent scenery, and the latter for shooting, fishing, and picnic parties. The mountain on which the fort of Singhur is built is about 1,700 feet above the table land, and exactly twelve miles from Poona. On a clear day the outline of the fort can be very distinctly seen from the Cantonment of Poona. The ascent is steep, being in some parts almost perpendicular, and were it not for the cat-like sure-footedness of the palkee bearers, the danger to the traveller of being rolled down the hill would be very great. The best and most convenient way of being carried up is in chairs, but invalids and persons of delicate organization are with difficulty reconciled to this mode of transit. Shortly after the rains, the balsams, which cover the hill side, and which are both red and white, attain the height of seven or eight feet, and the higher the ascent, the more vigorously they grow. They then completely cover the sides of the paths which lead up to the fort, and in the old ruined gateways are hanging boughs, the leaves and flowers of which touch the traveller's head as he passes under the archways. There are several excellent bungalows on the hill, some of which can be rented by the month or season. The visitor must, however, be prepared to carry all the requisites, for the table along with him, as there is no bazaar nearer than Poona. Nothing is to be had on the hill except pure spring water, of which there is an abundance in the tanks cut out of the living rock, and which it is said would be sufficient to supply a garrison of five thousand men all the year round—the springs never failing even in the most protracted hot seasons. To ensure fresh supplies from Poona daily it is necessary to post relays of coolies, by which means the Camp may be communicated with in from three to four hours. The view from Singhur is very fine. Sombre and rugged ravines extend from the neighbouring mountains; these are at the present season luxuriant with herbage and underwood, and the wild plantain grows in the clefts of the rocks. The call of the jungle fowl is frequently heard in the morning and evenin and the scream of the pea fowl, which are very plentiful in the neighbouring jungles, where lurks the tiger, the panther, and the beautiful spotted cheeta or hunting leopard, and the untameable hyæna. Bears are also frequently met with a few miles off, and smaller game is very plentiful. In the Moota river, which meanders near the foot of Singhur in its course towards Poona, there is a great variety of fish, which afford good sport to the angler. The principal

as from obtaining something which we are most in need of.'

As far as respects the interest of *England*, these arguments are unanswerable. Our position has changed; our interest as traders as now incomparably greater than our interest as belligerents. War is an occasional evil to every nation, but some nation is always at war. If, therefore, we permit the practice of blockade, we have an almost perpetual evil for the sake of obtaining an occasional and rare advantage. We shall not want to blockade a coast twice in twenty years, but whenever a coast is blockaded, some of our people are straitened, and perhaps starve. Looking to ourselves, it is unwise to advocate a rule which it sure always to harm us much because we think it may sometimes help us a little.

But the discussion of what is for our interest does not settle the international question. All nations are interested in it: they will ask what rule is best for the world at large, not what rule at a particular era chances to be most advantageous to an individual nation. The circumstances of England may have varied; but at a congress of nations, where alone rules of maritime war can be discussed, the Plenipotentiary of England could not base on that premiss a proposal to alter or vary the law of nations. He would be laughed at if he should attempt to do so.

What, then, is the rule which would be most beneficial to the world at large? The old notion was that the sternest war was the best,—that those rules were most really beneficial which most favoured the quick decision of great controversies, and those rules most calamitous which insured the needless protraction of painful hostilities. As respects England, this interest of ours as belligerents has given place to a greater interest which we now have as traders; but, as respects the world at large, the prospect of such a change as yet is remote. The trade of the immense majority of nations is not so developed, or so ramified, or so important, as to make a distant blockade in common cases a real calamity. They will suffer when blockaded themselves (almost all are commercial enough for that); but they would not suffer much by the blockade of other countries: their trade is too contracted, and the interests dependent on it are too minute. They will not suffer more than we should have suffered sixty years ago, if so much; and if they can enforce a blockade, they will obtain the advantages which sixty years ago were so inestimable to us.

There can be little question, or rather none at all, that the enforcement of a blockade is among the most effectual of hostile acts; it tends more to bring a war to a conclusion than any other act. Besieging a country, and a blockade is little else, is as natural a military operation as besieging a town; it is liable to the same objections, and it is recommended by the same advantages. It inflicts great suffering, and because of that suffering it attains, or tends to attain, the greatest of military results, *peace*. Whatever may be our interests or our wishes, we cannot expect that so great an instrument of war will be soon or easily relinquished by the world at large: as long as war lasts, starvation will continue to be one of its extreme, most effectual, and, therefore, most beneficial weapons. Nor would it be dignified in England to ask for a change of international law merely because her interests have changed; she would weaken her influence by selfish arguments as much as by selfish policy.

It is true that the present state of the world suggests the reconsideration of many parts of international law, and that the effect of war on commerce is precisely the point at which the new influences are most potent, and where reconsideration is especially requisite. We think that the present time is one which should especially suggest a more full and careful consideration of *limits* within which a blockade is endurable by neutrals than any previous period. There certainly must be *some* limit. Nation *A* cannot be bound to starve and die because nations *B* and *C* choose to make war with one another. Self-preservation is a primary duty of States as well as of individuals, and it is one of the duties which neither States nor individuals are likely to neglect. In an instance which Mr. Cobden suggests, if a large part of the grain necessary to the subsistence of the whole civilised world were locked up by the blockade of a particular coast, would it be possible to endure it or prolong it? Certainly it would not be possible. International law, which was framed when commerce was in a state of comparative infancy, may not have mentioned any exception to the endurance of a blockade by a neutral, but now the discussion of such exceptions may become necessary. In actual life, the limits must be vague, for they are so throughout international law, and indeed in all politics whatever. The limits of tyranny, the limits of liberty, the precise details of a *casus belli*, are all matters of which no mathematical definition is possible, and of which a judgment must be formed at the moment by the parties interested as well as they can. Similarly, we think it should be laid down as a canon of international law that as soon as a blockade becomes vitally dangerous to a neutral, as soon as it threatens the fundamental well-being of the body politic, the neutral is justified in breaking the blockade by the supreme duty of self-preservation; and that it is for the neutral to judge when this limit is passed or reached. The elements of judgment are vague, and the result of the deliberation is of the first magnitude; but a great nation passes its life in the consideration and decision of questions both important and undefined.

GREAT FORGERY ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Times, Oct. 20.)

YESTERDAY at 1 o'clock two men, charged with being concerned with others in the recent robbery of Bank of England note-paper and in the forgery of Bank-notes, in respect to which the directors had offered a reward of 1,500*l.*, were placed at the bar of the Justice-room of the Mansion-house before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of Sergeant Spittle, a detective police-officer, for examination. Their names are George Buncher and Robert Cummings, the former described as a butcher, living at Stretton-ground, Westminster, and the latter as an electro-plater and gilder, having no fixed residence. Cummings is a returned convict, and a man of great physical strength and determined character. The police-officers in arresting him had recourse to a rope, and not without success, for on being apprehended he had in his possession a "life-preserver," so called, a most formidable weapon for purposes either of offence or defence. He had been tried and convicted in 1856 on a charge of felony, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude, which expired in the present year. Equal caution was observed in apprehending the prisoner Buncher. He was taken by surprise, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday night, in his own house, in a low neighbourhood in Westminster, and police-men were stationed near the spot ready for action in the event of his making any formidable resistance.

During the proceeding of yesterday Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson, M.P., Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, occupied a station on the bench.

Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the Bank, attended to conduct the prosecution. Addressing the Lord Mayor, he said he was no doubt aware that within the last few months there had been a systematic forgery of notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, under circumstances which had been very much before the public. Those notes were printed on paper which had been stolen from the works of Messrs. Portal, at Laverstocke, in Hampshire, who supply, under a contract with the directors, the paper on which the bank-notes are impressed. Of course, the appearance of forged impressions of notes of the Bank upon its own paper gave a very serious aspect to the forgery, and he need not tell his Lordship that the directors of the Bank had felt it to be their duty to institute inquiries and investigations into the matter of a most comprehensive and vigorous character. When he told his Lordship that those investigations had been conducted by Captain Hodgson, Superintendent of the City Police, they would readily be understood to have been of the most effective kind. He need not go into the details of those investigations and inquiries, but would only state the result, which had been the apprehension, on the previous night, in Birmingham, of a man who was found actually at work printing Bank of England forged notes from plates which were found in his house. There they had the actual principal in this great offence. The result also was that, simultaneously with that discovery, Captain Hodgson, by means of cautious inquiry skilfully conducted, had been enabled to apprehend the two prisoners at the bar—one of them a man named George Buncher, who is a butcher ostensibly, residing at 38, Stretton-ground, Westminster; the other, named Robert Cummings, who, he believed, had no fixed abode. Those men his Lordship might take to be parties who were in connexion with this serious offence. He might add that, while the Court had been sitting that morning, another man, who was largely implicated in the offence, had been apprehended at Birmingham. He need scarcely tell his Lordship that the men at the bar had been apprehended under circumstances which had left no time to prepare a legal campaign against them; and as the case was one of many parts, which must all be centralized before there could be any adequate and proper adjudication upon it, he should propose, with his sanction, and under the advise of his Lordship's able clerk (Mr. Goodman), to adduce only such evidence that day as might justify him in remanding them, in order that the men now in custody at Birmingham might be brought to London, and that all four might be arraigned on the charge. Assuming his Lordship would fall in with that view, he should call a witness to show that of late forged notes had been brought to the Bank of England to be changed, and that he had reason to believe the prisoners at the bar were connected with the offence. That, he thought, would probably meet the exigencies of the case at present, believing that justice might be imperilled if he then went further into it.

Mr. Frederick Marfill was called. He said, in reply to questions by Mr. Freshfield, he was inspector of notes in the Bank of England, and it was his duty to inspect such as were supposed to be forged when brought to the Bank to be exchanged for gold. Within the last few months a good many forged notes, principally of 5*l.*, had been presented for payment at the Bank. The one produced for 5*l.*, numbered 93,786 and presented for payment in July last, was a forgery so far as the printing was concerned. Of late forged notes had been presented for payment in rather larger numbers than usual, leading to the conclusion that a systematic forgery was going on.

Mr. Freshfield.—Is it a fact that some of the notes recently presented for payment are apparently on the paper manufactured by Messrs. Portal, the contractors with the Bank, at their works at Laverstoke?

Witness.—Yes, it is a fact.

The Lord Mayor asked the prisoners whether they desired to put any question to the witness.

The prisoner Buncher replied that he knew nothing about the matter, and therefore could not ask any.

Cummings answered in the negative, adding, significantly, that on the next examination he might have something to say.

John Moss, a detective police-officer of the city of London said, he was aware inquiries and investigations had been going on at the Bank of England, under the direction of Captain Hodgson, as to the forgery of Bank-notes, and witness was one of many officers who had been employed in the matter. He knew that other city police-officers were now at Birmingham with a view of apprehending certain persons supposed to be implicated in the offence; that one man had been arrested there on the previous evening on a charge of printing Bank-notes from forged plates, and that another had that (yesterday) morning been apprehended. From information he had received he apprehended the two prisoners then at the bar on Monday night,—Buncher at 38, Stretton-ground, Westminster, where he resided; and Cummings at the corner of Essex-street, Strand. The latter, in reply to a question he asked him, said he had no fixed residence, and that of late he had been staying at a common lodging-house in Old Pye-street Westminster. Witness believed, from information in his possession, that the prisoners had been engaged together in the offence of engraving and printing forged Bank of England notes; but he thought the ends of justice might be frustrated if the evidence against them were given in the absence of the two other men who had been arrested. If a remand were granted for a week he believed he should be in a position to adduce proof against the prisoners and others calculated to establish the criminal offence with which they were charged.

The prisoners declined to avail themselves of their privilege of cross-examining the witness, and Buncher again declared that he knew nothing of the matter.

The LORD MAYOR said he thought it better that the prisoners, as well as those in custody at Birmingham, should all be brought up together, in order that the case might be developed before one tribunal. With that view he should remand the prisoners for a week.

Mr. Freshfield was glad his Lordship had taken that view of the matter.

The prisoners were then remanded until Wednesday next. The two men in custody at Birmingham will be brought to London in the course of to-day.

At the Birmingham Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Kinnersley, stipendiary magistrate, a respectably dressed man, aged 40, who was described in the police sheet as being named John Griffiths, and residing at No. 2, Brown's-building, Wilson-street, Birmingham, was placed in the dock, charged with forgery. Sergeant Webb, of the London detective force, said that for some time back he had been engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the robbery of the Bank of England note paper from the paper mills of Messrs. Portal and Co., Laverstoke, Hampshire. For some weeks past he had been in Birmingham, and on Monday last, having obtained the assistance of Superintendent Glossop and detective Inspectors Manton and Tandy, of the Birmingham force, he proceeded to the house of the prisoner, in Winson-street. They broke in the door at the back of the house, and on going upstairs they found in a front room the prisoner, who was at work with a printing press on which there were some copper-plates bearing engravings of the face of 10*l.* Bank of England notes. On the press were a number of printed notes, the prisoner being when first seen in the act of taking them off the plates. In various parts of the room they found a number of spurious 5*l.* and 10*l.* Bank of England notes, some of which were printed upon exactly the same kind of paper as that used for the genuine notes. Concealed in the house was found a small quantity of the same paper not used. Detective Manton found in a field about three-quarters of a mile from the house of the prisoner more than 20 engraved copperplates for 5*l.* and 10*l.* Bank of England notes. The officer stated that he did not intend to offer any further evidence then, but to apply for a remand, so that Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, might attend. The prisoner was accordingly remanded. Webb was allowed to retain the prisoner in his custody, and to take him to places in different parts of the town where Griffiths had promised to give him important information with regard to the forgeries. It is certain that some of the false notes are printed upon Bank of England note paper. Some of the 10*l.* notes are numbered E—M 9146, and dated London, March, 26, 1862. The letters and numbers vary, some of the 10*l.* notes being dated 1860, but all the 5*l.* notes are dated "26 March, 1862." There is a large quantity of the forged notes in the possession of the officers, and both in the watermark, the paper, and the printing they bear the closest possible resemblance to the real notes.

LITERATURE.

EDWARD IRVING.*

(From the Times, Oct. 14.)

HAD Edard Irving been a Roman Catholic priest he would have been canonized among the greatest of saints. Being a protestant and a Presbyterian he was turned out of his church, he was treated as a madman, and he died an outcast heretic. There was no harm in the man, and what errors he entertained or extravagances he allowed in connexion with supposed miraculous gifts were certain in due time to burn themselves out. His heresies, if heresies they were, would scarcely be regarded as such in the Church of England. They were simply an assertion of something like baptismal regeneration a belief in the second advent, a declaration that Christ died *for* all men, not a few, and that his human nature, though perfectly sinless, was yet not free from "peccability." These views, which were little in accordance with the doctrines of extreme Calvinists, he put forth with amazing ardour, kindling a great conflagration which unsettled many minds, and gave to religion an enthusiasm that ill-befitted a mechanical and sober-suited age. It was not so much the error of his doctrine, as the peculiarity of his manner, the torrent of his eloquence, the singularly subjective want of tact, that provoked his enemies, and frightened his friends. He was said to be impracticable, but there never was a man more open to the influence of other minds, and under good guidance he would never have gone astray. He lived beloved by all who knew him; he died lamented even by those deprived him of his church and deposed him from his office; and we who read these memoirs must own to the nobility of his character, the grandeur of his aims, and the extent of his powers. His friend Carlyle bears this testimony to his worth:—"But for Irving I had never known what the communion of man with man means; his was the freest, brotherliest, bravest human soul mine ever came in contact with. I call him, on the whole, the best man I have ever, after trial enough, found in this world, or hope to find." A character such as this is deserving of study, and his life ought to be written. Mrs. Oliphant, who has already won some fame as a novelist, has undertaken the work and has produced a biography of considerable merit. It is too long, in passages too wordy, and many of the letters and other documents might well be omitted. But the author fully understands her hero, and sets forth the incidents of his career with the skill of a practised hand. She writes well, and if we sometimes object to high flights and unrestrained emotion it may at least be admitted that these feminine bursts are not inappropriate to the subject. The book is a good book on a most interesting theme, and deserves something more than a cursory glance.

Irving was born in Annan in 1792. There is little to be noted in his early life, save that his bosom friends were Clapperton, the African traveller, and Carlyle, who has identified his name with Chelsea. It is curious that out of Annandale should spring two such men as Carlyle and Irving, so different and yet so similar. They are similar especially in this, that they are specimens of the perfervid Scot, and that the style of each diverges from the current usage into peculiarities which, for want of a better term, we must call affectations, though it seems absurd to call that style affected which abounds in eloquent force. Irving was in no way distinguished as a youth, save for his physical strength. He was a poor scholar, but he was a wondrous leaper, swimmer, climber, walker, rower. We see him as a boy paying visits to his uncles miles off, and leaping all the gates on the way When still a boy of 13 he went to the Edinburgh University. He made no figure there, but at the end of a few years he had qualified himself to become the teacher of a parish school. It was his ambition to become a preacher, and through his school he was enabled to maintain himself during the long years which the Kirk requires that her ministers should study divinity. He first set up as a teacher in Haddington, where for one of his pupils he had a little girl who in the course of time became the wife of his friend Carlyle; afterwards he had a school in Kirkcaldy, where he had among his pupils the girl who in due time became his own wife. While he was still teaching he became a licentiate of the Kirk, and began to preach. His sermons were not liked. He was a most unpopular preacher, and had to wait long before he was recognized. At last Dr. Chalmers heard him, took a liking to him, and asked him to become his assistant in Glasgow. Even there his eloquence was not relished, and often as he entered the church to officiate as minister of the day he had the mortification to see crowds quitting it because "*himsel*"—that is, Chalmers himself—was not on duty. Though his preaching was not admired, his personal character was held in great esteem, and by force of personal intercourse he drew many to the church who would otherwise have never entered it. In one case he managed to inveigle a cobbler who professed infidelity by talking to him about leather. Irving's father was a tanner, and his acquaintance with leather was of old standing. "What! do ye ken about leather?" was the first word from the cobbler that indicated a breach in his impregnable disdain of the clergy. As the discourse advanced the shoemaker exclaimed "Od you're a decent kind of fellow! *Do you* preach?" Finally he was induced to go to church, and he defended himself for so doing by pronouncing this opinion on Irving:—"He's a sensible man, *yon*; he kens about leather."

Irving removed to London in the year 1822, being then thirty years of age. He came at the invitation of the Caledonian Chapel in Hattongarden, where a small sprinkling of Scotch assembled together. Before he was a year in the metropolis, he who had been so unpopular in Scotland became all the rage. Chalmers had described his sermons as like Italian music, fit only for a fetect audience. Irving came to London full of expectations. Shortly before starting he took a walk with a friend, and in the course of it leapt a gate in the style of his more youthful days. "Dear me, Irving," said his friend, "I did not think you had been so agile." Irving turned upon him immediately:—"Once I read you an essay of mine, and you said, 'Dear me, Irving, I did not think you had been so classical;' another time you heard me preach—'Dear me, Irving, I did not think you had so much imagination.' Now you shall see what great things I will do yet." That he made no name for himself till he left his native country is remarkable, if we take it in connexion with the advise which he subsequently gave to a Scottish clergyman, "Tell him from me it is a great advantage to be out of Scotland for a while. Knox and Melville and almost all the reformers were so." One thing he felt most strongly—the barrenness of Scotch theology. As he was leaving Scotland he said to his friends, "You are content to go backward and forward on the same route, like this boat,"—a boat which was ferrying the party across the Gair-loch,—"but, as for me, I hope yet to go deep into the ocean of truth."

Irving's London reputation was made by Canning. A little knot of Scotch hearers crowded round him when he first came south—David Wilkie, Allan Cunningham, and others. Among these who should come but Sir James Mackintosh, and he, ever generous in his literary verdicts, was delighted. Especially was he delighted with one phrase which Irving let fall, when he spoke of orphans cast upon "the fatherhood of God." One night in the House of Commons he reported the phrase to Canning. The latter was anxious to hear the tartan and both he and Mackintosh went the following Sunday to the Caledonian Chapel. A few nights afterwards, from the Treasury Bench, Canning had to rise and to make some remarks on clerical affairs. In the course of his speech he referred to the sermon which he heard from Irving's lips as the most eloquent that he had ever listened to. That speech was the making of Irving. All the fashion of London flocked to him. His chapel was crowded to overflowing. His powers grew as encouragement increased, and he rose into notoriety as the greatest pulpit orator of the day. He himself ascribed his success to a very simple cause. Other preachers, he said, "prepare for teaching gipsies, for teaching bargemen, for teaching miners, by apprehending their way of conceiving and estimating truth; and why not prepare for teaching imaginative men, and political men, and legal men, and scientific men, who bear the world in hand?" Other preachers seemed to take in all its literalness the statement that the Gospel is foolishness, and they addressed themselves, if not to fools, at least so stupid people; he, taking the Gospel for the wisdom of God, deemed it capable of interesting an educated audience, and he addressed himself to the foremost intellects of his time. His style he had built upon Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, and Milton; and if in selecting that style he seems to exhibit some affectation, not a little vanity and love of effect, we are forced also to admit that never was man more sincere and absorbed in his work than he. It was peculiar to his style that whenever he entered a house he said aloud,—"Peace be unto this house;"—that when he encountered children he would lay his hands upon their heads and pronounce the benediction, "The Lord bless thee and keep thee;"—that when he was opposed as a heretic by one of his brother ministers, he began his reply with the query,—"Who art thou, O man, that smitest me with thy tongue?" and that when he was blamed for the delusions of Miss Hall, he exclaimed in the church court,—"She is one of the lambs of my flock; she is carried in my bosom. Oh, she is one of the lambs of my flock; and shall I bring one of the lambs of my flock, who may have been deluded and led astray, before a public court? Never never, while I have a pastor's heart!" The strength of his faith was wonderful. Once, when he was called to the bedside of a dying man late at night, he went forth at once. Presently he returned, and beckoned one of his friends to accompany him. The reason was that he really believed in the efficacy of prayer, and held to the promise—"If *two* of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that ye shall ask, it shall be done." It was necessary, therefore, that two should go to the sick man. So, also, he had a child, that died in infancy, to whom he was known to have talked in words of godliness, to nourish the faith that was in him, and Irving adds that "the patient heed of the child was wonderful." He really believed that the infant, by some incomprehensible process, could grasp what he was saying, and profit by it. His love for children was very great, and he, the most popular man in London at that time, might be seen day by day marching along the Pentonville streets of an afternoon, his wife by his side and his baby in his arms.

The excitement which Irving created in London held the throngs together for hours. They were first assembled for hours before he made his appearance, and then they listened to his lofty discourse for hours more. His sermon for the London Missionary Society was 3 hours long, and he had to take rest twice in the middle of it, asking the congregation each time to sing a hymn. "I undertook to open Irving's new church in London," says Dr. Chalmers. "The congregation, in their eagerness to obtain seats, had already been assembled three hours. Irving said he would assist me by reading a chapter for me. He choose the longest in the Bible, and went on for an hour and a half. On another occasion he offered me the same aid, adding, 'I can be short.' I said, 'How long will it take you?' Only an hour and 40 minutes." Still Irving drew the crowds. When he went through his native district of Annandale the churches were too small to contain the crowds that gathered to hear his feet. He preached in the open air: all the churches around were closed in honour of the event, and pastor and people trudged together to hear this mighty Boanerges, whose voice could be heard half a mile off, and whose sentences could be followed at the distance of a quarter of a mile. At Edinburgh, when he preached during the General Assembly a course of a 12 lectures on the Apocalypse, the hour of his appointment was 6 in the morning, and fashionable crowds tossed out of bed at 5 in the May mornings to hear his marvellous oratory. His orations were not only good to hear, they are also good to read. They contain some of the noblest passages of eloquence that are to be found in the whole range of this species of literature. These sermons, by the way, had a large sale, going through many editions. But Irving complains that, in spite of these large sales, he could never get the religious publishers to whom he had intrusted his book to give him anything but a pitiful return. It is amusing to find him in one letter complaining that there is neither grace nor honour in the religious booksellers, and requesting his wife in negotioting the sale of his next venture to "try Blackwood or some of these worldlings," in the evident expectation that "these worldlings," were a good deal more liberal in their dealings, not say honest, than those whom he regarded as his peculiar friends.

Irving's fame had a sad end, and his fall is chiefly attributed to the intimacy of his relations with the eccentric Henry Drummond. Let us for a moment rush to that end, and see him engaged in worship with the apostles and prophets around him. Among these is Henry Drummond, one of the most astute men going, the wealthy banker, the witty member for Parliament. Irving in his loftiest style preaches of righteousness and reconciliation. In the course of his high argument he is interrupted again and again by hearers who are moved by the spirit to utter their thoughts. Drummond several times interrupts him with these utterances, of which the following is a sample:—"Ah, be ye warned, be ye warned! Ye have been warned. The Lord hath prepared for you a table, but it is a table in the presence of your enemies. Ah, look ye well to it! The city shall be builded—Ah! every jot, every piece of the edifice. Be faithful each under each other, each in his load; but see that ye build with one hand, and with a weapon in the other. Look to it.—Look it. Ye have been warned. Ah! Sanballat, Sanballat, Sanballat; the Horonite, the Moabite, the Ammonite! Ah! confederate, confederate, confederate with the Horonite; Ah! look ye to it, look ye to it!" Imagine this rant uttered by the member for Surrey, who could tell as he told the story of the little pig that squeaked because it could not get a tent. It was by slow and very gradual steps that Irving reached this descent. We have seen that on leaving Scotland he lamented the barrenness of theology, and promised to launch his bark on the ocean of truth. He did launch it. A friend got him under and incited him to the study of unfulfilled prophecy. That roused his fancy and gave him a taste for novelty. He preached the speedy coming of Christ in the clouds to judge the world. He mingled this with other doctrines as to the nature of the incarnation and as to the extent of the redemption, which were not palatable to the old, rigid Calvinists. Finally, as he had been led to look for the manifestation of Christ, so also he began to look for the coming of the Holy Ghost. His assistant Mr. A. J. Scott, was at this time earnestly inquiring into the problem which the Catholic Church has again and again asked itself, and has never fully answered—"Why are there now no miracles? Why is there now wanting the power of the Holy Ghost, which in the first ages of the Church was abundantly manifest?" Scott urged the inquiry with the logical force and power of statement for which he is celebrated, and Irving listened to his assistant with the most anxious attention. But what was in Scott's mind only a doubt and inquiry grew in Irving's mind into a result and a decision. "No" he said, "the age of miracles is not past; the baptism of the Holy Ghost is still upon us; the gift of tongues has not passed away." And so he encouraged all the nonsense and excess of foolish men and hysterical women, who pretended to speak under the burden of the Lord, and to heal the sick by the laying on of hands. First, the Presbytery took him to task; he resisted their jurisdiction, and in this he was supported by his congregation. Then his congregation grew tired and complained to the Presbytery, and both together expelled him from his Church. Next, the Presbytery that ordained him deposed him from his office. Friends remonstrated, and when their remonstrances were of no avail began to fall off. Irving found himself hurled from the pinnacle of fame into obscurity and contempt. He was driven from the Church of his fathers and forsaken by his friends. The stout heart felt the stroke, and all the more so that one of its strongest impulses was the love of approbation. He did his best to bear up against the load of trouble and the sense of reproach; but health and strength gave way. Disappointment never soured his temper, nor ruffled his spirit with any unkind thoughts; but it surely undermined his powers. He went on his way praying, preaching, trusting in his God, never for one moment faltering in his faith. Notwithstanding his sense of failure, there was a sublime calm and content about him—an invincible "trust in the Lord." His death came to all as a sudden blow. His last words were, "If I die, I die unto the Lord. Amen." And, hearing of his death, all who had sternly resisted him before sought to remember only these words, and to bury in his grave all memory of what was erratic in his brief but brilliant career. He led at the early age of 42.

* *The Life of Edward Irving, member of the National Scotch Church, London*; illustrated by his journals and correspondence. By Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols. London, Hurst and Blackett.

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Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.

Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. Welsh.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assured has his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart together into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	"	10,000	480	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	"	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	"	10,000	1,039	463 8 0	566 8 0

3.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) by the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of life on the non participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments in such cases, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in India, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.
Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.....	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.....	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LEOKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

Business Announcements.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-walla to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

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